

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

TUESDAY,
JANUARY 4, 1955

THE JERUSALEM POST

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CONSOLIDATED ASSETS
EXCEED 75 MILLION POUNDS
24 BRANCHES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
The Palestine Discount Bank Ltd.

Marginal Column By SEYMOUR LAUREN

THE 1955 instrument, the Sabbath, is remarkable for its own sake, has been at work again. A small portion of the collective wisdom of the nation (the Jerusalem municipal council and later perhaps the Knesset) may affirm further restrictions. Having no doubt whatever, that this coming brilliant victory, in the affirmation of the principle that there ought to be no Anything (but synagogues) on a Sabbath; or that it is the business of a Sabbathian crusade, outrageous to the spirit of religion, irreconcilable with the health, the rational enjoyment and the true (Jewish) feeling, of the community; and certain to result, if successful, in a violent reaction, through the threat and hatred of that seventh day which is a great religious and social object to maintain in the popular affection; it would become as to be deferred from speaking out upon the subject.

CONFIDENTIAL in the sense of the country and not acquainted with the habits and exigencies of the people, we approach the Sabbath question quite unprejudiced by the latest storm of mad misstatement and all uncharitableness, the demonstrations with the red flag of intolerance on it. No amount of signatures or petitions, no demonstrations and clashes can do away with the simple fact that Sabbath is a Jewish man and not man for the Sabbath. Move and carry resolutions, bring in bills, go to the High Court, have committees, and all the rest of it, read a first time, read a second time, read a third time, read thirty thousand times — the simple fact remains, that Sabbath is a Jewish man and not man for the Sabbath. Move and carry resolutions, bring in bills, go to the High Court, have committees, and all the rest of it, read a first time, read a second time, read a third time, read thirty thousand times — the simple fact remains, that Sabbath is a Jewish man and not man for the Sabbath.

TO the (Municipal Council and Knesset) we would whisper three short words: "Let well alone." The people of this country have long been remarkable for their domestic habits and their domestic virtues and their domestic affections. They are now beginning to be universally respected by intelligent foreigners who visit this country, for their unobtrusive refinement, their good humour and their cheerful recognition of all restraints that really originate in consideration for the general good, and very rightly so. The people in general are no gluttons, nor drunkards nor gamblers nor addicted to cruel sports (apart from an occasional horse race in politics), nor to the pushing of any amusement to furious and wild extremes. They are moderate, and easily pleased and very amenable to all affectionate influences. Let us go into any place of Sabbath enjoyment where any fair representation of the people meet, and we shall find them decent, orderly, quiet, sociable among their families and neighbours. There is a general feeling of respect for religion and for religious observance. The (synagogues) are well filled. Let these people take care of their own consciences, leave the orthodox politicians to take care of their own, and let well alone.

AND how do they take upon themselves to tell us that traffic on Sabbath is not a necessity, when they know that every man of them, every Sabbath morning, that before the clock strikes ten, they and their men will be visited by any one of incalculable millions of accidents, to make it a dire need? There are signs of this sort in the Jerusalem or Tel Aviv) would be pretty sure to disappear if there were no policemen on duty. Such is the sacred balance some of our Hebrews hold of their own Pounds against other men's (Prutot), and their own selfish wants against those of the community at large.

SOME of our readers who have followed us so far will be fairly angry by now and may be already writing a letter to the editor. We have to warn them: It all was a mean mystification, a cheap plagiarism. The present column, except for the words in brackets, for which all the original places of another locale were mentioned, was published more than a century ago. It appeared in the "Pioneer" and "The Worker" in 1880 and was signed by one Charles Dickens. Jerusalem, January 4.

SUICIDE GAMBLE
Collisions between vehicles and trains occur on level crossings and 9 out of every 10 are fatal for the vehicle's occupants. Don't gamble with your life. Don't compete with a train! Better wait — than never! —

Knesset Debates Water Drilling, Mekorot Status

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The first reading of the draft Bill to control drilling for water, which was introduced in the Knesset last night by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Naphthali, quickly turned into a debate on the Mekorot water company. Secondly, the draft Bill was intended to prevent the exploitation of water as a result of Jewish exploitation.

It provides that a permit must be obtained for the drilling of any new well or the withdrawing of greater quantities of water from an existing well, such permit to be issued by an official to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Bill Said Premature
Mr. K. Lohav (General Zionist) declared that the draft Bill was premature for two reasons. Mekorot had been given the key to the country's water and the first step was to nationalize the water resources. The draft Bill, he said, had not yet decided, which areas should be drilled for more water.

Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda (Abduh) interpreted Mr. Lohav's remarks to mean simply, "so long as Mekorot is controlled by the Histadrut let's not do anything about water, not even pass a law." He could not see why the General Zionist bourgeoisie should not nationalize the water resources before attempting to do this to Histadrut-controlled enterprises.

It did not matter how much water Mekorot had maintained, Dr. Y. Forster (Progressive), provided that the Government acquired sufficient shares to ensure control. The influence in the Government, he said, was not even pass a law. He could not see why the General Zionist bourgeoisie should not nationalize the water resources before attempting to do this to Histadrut-controlled enterprises.

Surface Water
Mr. M.J. Chazani (Hapoel Hamizrabi) stressed the importance of developing surface sources of water and urged a slow-down of the exploitation of underground sources, which were rapidly becoming depleted. He hoped that the provisions of the draft Bill would also be applied to Mekorot, whatever might be the letter's future status.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. E. Bohov, rose to defend Mekorot which, he pointed out, was not a profit-making enterprise. For the sake of the future, he said, the Government must withdraw its support from Mekorot.

The debate will continue this evening.

Communist Motion Of Non-Confidence

A motion of non-confidence in the Government was tabled yesterday by the Communist faction in the Knesset in connection with the speech made on December 24 by Mr. Pinhas Lavon, the Minister of Defense, at the Mitzpe Club in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Lavon spoke on national security at the Mitzpe Club. He gave it as his opinion that, under the circumstances, peace treaties being signed with neighbouring states, Israel would not be able to relax her vigilance. It was, he said, the present state of defence in the entire national budget — between 12 and 15 per cent — might have to be increased in the future. The motion is due to be heard today.

**Ben Gurion Says
What He Means**
The proposal which Mr. David Ben Gurion is putting forward in the current series of talks with leaders of various parties is for a "Pioneering Front," not a "Labour Pioneering Front," the ex-Prime Minister states in a letter received by a member of the Jerusalem Post staff in reply to a request for an interview.

The letter in full follows: "I have received your letter. I do not give interviews to journalists. (a) Because I am a journalist myself, and whatever I wish to say to the public I can say myself, and I do so in my own way. (b) The first reason is sufficient."

This does not imply any lack of appreciation for the part which you represent. On the contrary, I value and esteem the Jerusalem Post as one of the finest papers in the country.

Twice Misquoted
I have twice had talks with journalists on the understanding that I would not be quoted — and they did the opposite, and published what I said — and what I did not say to them.

To my regret, the Jerusalem Post has misquoted me in a large measure. The paper was informed of my proposal to establish a "Pioneering Front," and it stated that I had proposed a "Pioneering Labour Front." I wish to say "Pioneering Labour Front" I am quite capable of saying so, and when I say "Pioneering Front," the word ought not to be put in my mouth the words "Pioneering Labour Front."

President of Panama Assassinated at Track

RALEIGH, Monday (Reuter). — Dr. President Arnaldo Arias has been arrested following yesterday's assassination of President Jose Antonio Remon, according to reports broadcast in Panama today.

Mr. Arias, a wealthy coffee plantation owner, had played no overt part in Panamanian politics since he lost his civil rights on being ousted from the Presidency.

Also arrested is a woman named Thelma King who, according to unconfirmed reports, led the assassin armed with sub-machineguns to the stand at a Panama City racetrack where President Remon was celebrating the victory of his favourite horse.

According to these reports, it was she who gave them the order to fire. President Remon was killed when the bullet struck him in the chest and died two hours later in hospital. One of his bodyguards was killed and several of his aides were wounded.

The assassin escaped in a car. A supporter of ex-President Arias was reported to have been killed when the President's guards returned the shot.

**Verdict Likely Today
In Cairo Show-Trial**
CAIRO, Monday (UP). — When the show-trial of the 10 Egyptian Jews accused of espionage and sabotage is opened today, the defence attorney for Mayor Muhsen pleaded for the acquittal of the accused.

(The verdict in the trial of the 10 Egyptian Jews accused of espionage and sabotage is expected to be pronounced on Tuesday, it is believed.)

The council claimed Muhsen had not engaged in any criminal connection with the other accused. He denied that evidence had been found involving Muhsen in plans to attack Egypt. The attorney did not contest the charge that his client had received money from Samuel Azar, another defendant, but stressed that the receipt of such money was no crime.

COMMITTEE MEETING
The Public Committee for the Defense of the Jewish Defense Committee at the Cairo show trial will meet in Jerusalem at 8 o'clock tonight.

**Five Death Sentences
Commuted by Egypt**
CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — Death sentences passed on five Egyptian servicemen last week by the People's Tribunal were commuted to life imprisonment last night by the Revolutionary Command Council. Egypt's ruling military junta.

They were charged with taking part in a Muslim Brotherhood conspiracy against the Government.

**Goldmann Arrives For
Agency Meeting**
LONDON AIRPORT, Monday. — "Although I do not despair of a joint action between the Progressive and General Zionist parties, do not intend on this visit to tackle the problem of unity between them," Dr. Nahum Goldmann said on his arrival by K.M. here tonight.

Dr. Goldmann, Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, and leader of the Progressive Party, has come to the city to discuss the problem of the future Executive on January 12.

**BRITISH CABINET TO
DISCUSS STRIKE THREAT**
LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Sir Winston Churchill tonight called a Cabinet meeting for tomorrow to discuss chiefly the threat of a nation-wide rail strike.

**Nehru Showing Concern Over
Israel's Exclusion at Djakarta**
By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON, Monday. — The Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru, has now made an effort to explain the exclusion of Israel from the proposed Afro-Asian conference. He has done so in a manner suggesting some concern over possible misunderstanding in India itself.

The letter has been strong though not very vocal, and has been expressed over the possible weakening of Commonwealth ties. In reply to these criticisms, he has written to New Delhi that all invitations are being issued on a geographical and not a racial basis. Thus, the exclusion of Australia and New Zealand is defended on the grounds that they "do not belong to the area."

As for Israel, Mr. Nehru has indicated that the objections to inviting her did not emanate from him but from the Colombo countries among the Colombo Powers who made the invitation. This is accepted here, though some observers wonder how strongly Mr. Nehru pressed his own viewpoint.

African Issue
On the African issue, two points have been clarified since Mr. Nehru's return to India. First, only recognized leaders will be invited. In other words, there is no prospect of Mau Mau fanatics being asked. Secondly, the decision to invite the Federally mixed Central African Federation was taken expressly to defuse the view that the conference was discriminating against "whites" or Europeans.

Mr. Nehru made the same point in relation to Israel when he met some Indian questioners in Calcutta on his homeward journey. In practice, these reservations do not amount to much. Israel has been invited for whatever reasons, and the Central African Federation, which is currently managed by Europeans, will probably refuse to attend.

The conference will therefore wear a somewhat more millennial character than the Bandung Conference.

**Burmese Press Critical
Of Djakarta Decision**
The New Year issues of the leading Burmese newspapers published articles critical of the Djakarta conference decision not to invite Israel to the conference of Asian countries in the spring. The Jerusalem Post learns.

The papers objected to the reason given for not inviting Israel, namely to try to save the conference from Arab boycott. The Djakarta conference was attended by the five Colombo powers — India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon.

Security Council Resumes Debate On Suez Today

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (INA). — Egypt's release of the Bat Galim's crew will not affect plans for the meeting of the U.N. Security Council tomorrow.

Furthermore, plans for the meeting will not be altered by Egypt's notification that she is willing to transfer the freighter to any agency authorized by Israel to take the ship anywhere except through the Suez Canal.

According to Israel sources here, Israel needs no agency except her own sailors and her own ship to take the ship wherever her legal detention is terminated, through the Suez Canal to its original destination — Haifa.

The Council is meeting tomorrow as scheduled with only one point on its agenda — Israel's insistence that Cairo conform to previous U.N. resolutions for freedom of passage through the Suez Canal for shipping to and from all countries.

Within the last nine weeks, Israel's diplomats, from Prime Minister Moshe Sharet to Ambassador Eliahu Ezer, have been leading maritime nations, have been conducting a persistent if quiet campaign to line up Security Council backing for Israel's views regarding freedom of passage through the Suez.

The fact that Mr. Leslie Knox, Minister of New Zealand is President of the Security Council this month has not been overlooked by Israel. As a representative of one of the British Commonwealth nations, Mr. Knox is understood to be keenly aware of the need for free passage through the Canal.

RECEPTION FOR CREW
The Prime Minister will hold a reception at his Jerusalem home at the beginning of next week for the members of the Bat Galim crew. It was announced yesterday.

**Britain Frees \$15m. Of
Egypt's Sterling Balance**
CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — The National Bank of Egypt today received \$15m. of Egypt's sterling balance released by the British Treasury.

The payment was made under an agreement of 1951 providing for the annual release of \$10m. and an additional annual release of \$5m. whenever Egypt's current resources fall below \$10m.

Egypt's sterling balance, which stood at \$10m. at the end of 1954, was reduced to \$5m. by the release of \$5m. for goods bought in Egypt during World War Two, was blocked after the war under regulations controlling the repayment of British war debts.

Large Section of U.S. Closed to Soviet Travel

WASHINGTON, Monday. — The U.S. today imposed stringent new restrictions on travel by Soviet citizens in the United States as a retaliatory measure against restrictions on Americans in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Georgi Savitskiy, received notice of the surprise action in a hand-delivered note from Secretary of State Dulles today. The new restrictions will close approximately 77 per cent of the U.S. to Soviet citizens compared with about 30 per cent of the Soviet Union from which U.S. citizens are presently barred.

Mr. Dulles said in his note, "If the Soviet Union should hereafter conclude that the international situation were such that the security requirements enabled it to liberalize its regulations restricting the travel of U.S. citizens in the Soviet Union, this Government would in turn be disposed to consider in the same spirit its own security requirements."

The restrictions will apply to about 268 Soviet citizens in the U.S. Some 50 others are attached to the United Nations Secretariat and are not covered by the new regulations. There are about 120 Americans in the Soviet Union.

Roughly, the restrictions close industrial areas where there are big military, naval and air installations, areas for atomic research and development, a 25-km. band along most of the border with Mexico and another 25-km. band along part of the border with Canada.

MAC Blames Cairo for Border Violation
The Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission, at an emergency meeting at Kilometer 96 on the Gaza road yesterday morning, blamed Egypt for violating the Armistice Agreement in an incident involving the penetration by an Egyptian force into the Nitzana demilitarized zone and its stationing there on December 24 last year, the Army spokesman announced.

An Israel resolution on the incident was adopted by the votes of the Chairman, Major Giacomaggi, and the Israel delegation. The MAC noted the statement of the Egyptian delegate that the Egyptian force had been evacuated from the demilitarized zone on December 30, and called on Egypt to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

The Commission rejected an Egyptian complaint blaming Israel for opening fire on the Egyptian force involved. The Chairman abstained on the Egyptian resolution.

At the end of the debate, it was decided jointly to demarcate the international border, including the sector where the Egyptian force had violated the demilitarized zone.

At the beginning of the meeting, the delegates of both sides welcomed the new chairman, Major Giacomaggi. General E.L.M. Burns, U.N. Chief of Staff, visited the Jordanian Foreign Minister, Walid Salih, in Amman yesterday. Later, he called on General John Glubb, Arab Legion Commander. Various problems connected with the Israel-Jordan MAC were discussed.

General Burns is due to meet the Western envoys in Amman today, prior to his return to Jerusalem.

**U.S. SURPLUSES FOR
ISRAELI STOCKS**
Israel is to purchase \$15m. worth of U.S. surplus wheat, fodder, oil and cotton. It was learned yesterday. The goods will be used to increase present stocks to amounts sufficient to last from two to four months. It is understood that payment will be made in local currency.

**IRAQ 'SUSPENDS'
Diplomatic Ties
With Russia**
BAGHDAD, Monday (Reuter). — The Iraqi Government decided today to "suspend for the time being" diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Bahs Awad, Acting Foreign Under-Secretary, informed the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ivan Yakovlev, of this decision.

The move is understood to be a step in the widespread anti-Soviet campaign waged by the Cabinet of Nuri al-Said.

An earlier move was promulgation of the law under which Iraq must renounce their Communist views under threat of deportation.

During the recent budget debate in the Iraqi parliament, several members demanded the closing of the Soviet Legation in Baghdad.

Diplomatic relations between Iraq and Russia were established in 1941. The Iraqi Legation in Moscow was closed three months ago, as an "economy measure." Since then, Iraq has been taking care of Iraqi interests in the USSR.

The Soviet Charge d'Affaires and four senior members of his staff are due to leave Baghdad for Moscow by way of Tbilisi this week, NEADS reported.

**Britain Ties Jordan Treaty
Revision to M.E. Defence**
Britain has refused to consider Jordan's request for a revision of the Anglo-Jordanian treaty before the main outlines of a Middle East defence organisation and the future of the Anglo-Israeli treaty have been decided, the Old City daily, "El Jihad," reported.

On the other hand, Britain had agreed to reaffirm the military clauses of the treaty under which Britain has to aid Jordan against aggression.

**Jordanians Attack
Jerusalem Settlement**
The tracks of two men leading across the Jordan border were found by police yesterday near Kfar Zakaria in the Jerusalem Corridor, following an attack on a settlement guard early in the morning.

A barrage of fire was opened on the guard, who was patrolling the settlement borders. The fire was returned by other settlement guards. The attackers fled leaving behind a tommy gun, bullets and cartridges cases. There were no casualties.

Work tools worth £1,300 were stolen from kibbutz Gvulot in the Western Negev on Sunday night. The tracks of five men led to the Gaza Strip. (Times)

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**What Are The Farmer's Prospects
For This Season?**

Will the rains harm the crops? Will frost injure the fruit plantations? Will insects, plant diseases and weeds again attack gardens and fields?

Today the farmer is able to view these problems with confidence. He no longer stands alone to face the ravages of Nature. A large body of scientists stands behind him ready to help him in protecting the fruits of his labor.

The extensive research laboratories of Shell Chemicals in Israel and throughout the world are joined in a relentless war against insects and weeds besetting Israel's agriculture. Based on this research are the insecticides and weedkillers manufactured in Israel by Shell Chemicals and adapted to the specific conditions prevailing in this country.

The Company's team of experts is constantly on hand to advise the farmer in the use of the newest and most modern methods of combating insects.

SHELL CHEMICALS
DISTRIBUTING COMPANY (MIDDLE EAST) LTD.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair, with variable amounts of medium and high clouds.

	Max.	Min.
Tel Aviv	18	10
Jerusalem	16	8
Haifa	14	6
Beirut	12	4
Tripoli	10	2
Amman	8	0
Baghdad	6	-2
London	4	-4
Paris	5	-3
Rome	6	-2
Moscow	4	-6
Stockholm	3	-7
Helsinki	2	-8
Oslo	3	-7
Copenhagen	4	-6
Berlin	5	-5
Frankfurt	6	-4
Munich	7	-3
Zurich	8	-2
Geneva	9	-1
Basel	10	0
Brussels	11	1
Amsterdam	12	2
London	13	3
Paris	14	4
Rome	15	5
Moscow	16	6
Stockholm	17	7
Helsinki	18	8
Oslo	19	9
Copenhagen	20	10
Berlin	21	11
Frankfurt	22	12
Munich	23	13
Zurich	24	14
Geneva	25	15
Basel	26	16
Brussels	27	17
Amsterdam	28	18
London	29	19
Paris	30	20
Rome	31	21
Moscow	32	22
Stockholm	33	23
Helsinki	34	24
Oslo	35	25
Copenhagen	36	26
Berlin	37	27
Frankfurt	38	28
Munich	39	29
Zurich	40	30
Geneva	41	31
Basel	42	32
Brussels	43	33
Amsterdam	44	34
London	45	35
Paris	46	36
Rome	47	37
Moscow	48	38
Stockholm	49	39
Helsinki	50	40
Oslo	51	41
Copenhagen	52	42
Berlin	53	43
Frankfurt	54	44
Munich	55	45
Zurich	56	46
Geneva	57	47
Basel	58	48
Brussels	59	49
Amsterdam	60	50
London	61	51
Paris	62	52
Rome	63	53
Moscow	64	54
Stockholm	65	55
Helsinki	66	56
Oslo	67	57
Copenhagen	68	58
Berlin	69	59
Frankfurt	70	60
Munich	71	61
Zurich	72	62
Geneva	73	63
Basel	74	64
Brussels	75	65
Amsterdam	76	66
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Rome	79	69
Moscow	80	70
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Helsinki	82	72
Oslo	83	73
Copenhagen	84	74
Berlin	85	75
Frankfurt	86	76
Munich	87	77
Zurich	88	78
Geneva	89	79
Basel	90	80
Brussels	91	81
Amsterdam	92	82
London	93	83
Paris	94	84
Rome	95	85
Moscow	96	86
Stockholm	97	87
Helsinki	98	88
Oslo	99	89
Copenhagen	100	90

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 3, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 18, Min. 10.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 4, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 16, Min. 8.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 5, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 14, Min. 6.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 6, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 12, Min. 4.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 7, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 10, Min. 2.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 8, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 8, Min. 0.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 9, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 6, Min. -2.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 10, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 4, Min. -4.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 11, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 2, Min. -6.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 12, 1955, the temperature was: Max. 0, Min. -8.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 13, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -2, Min. -10.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 14, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -4, Min. -12.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 15, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -6, Min. -14.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 16, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -8, Min. -16.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 17, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -10, Min. -18.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 18, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -12, Min. -20.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 19, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -14, Min. -22.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 20, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -16, Min. -24.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 21, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -18, Min. -26.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 22, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -20, Min. -28.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 23, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -22, Min. -30.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 24, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -24, Min. -32.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 25, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -26, Min. -34.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 26, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -28, Min. -36.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 27, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -30, Min. -38.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 28, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -32, Min. -40.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 29, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -34, Min. -42.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 30, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -36, Min. -44.

At 11:00 a.m. on Jan. 31, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -38, Min. -46.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 1, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -40, Min. -48.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 2, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -42, Min. -50.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 3, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -44, Min. -52.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 4, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -46, Min. -54.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 5, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -48, Min. -56.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 6, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -50, Min. -58.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 7, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -52, Min. -60.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 8, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -54, Min. -62.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 9, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -56, Min. -64.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 10, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -58, Min. -66.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 11, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -60, Min. -68.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 12, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -62, Min. -70.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 13, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -64, Min. -72.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 14, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -66, Min. -74.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 15, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -68, Min. -76.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 16, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -70, Min. -78.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 17, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -72, Min. -80.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 18, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -74, Min. -82.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 19, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -76, Min. -84.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 20, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -78, Min. -86.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 21, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -80, Min. -88.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 22, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -82, Min. -90.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 23, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -84, Min. -92.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 24, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -86, Min. -94.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 25, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -88, Min. -96.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 26, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -90, Min. -98.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 27, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -92, Min. -100.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 28, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -94, Min. -102.

At 11:00 a.m. on Feb. 29, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -96, Min. -104.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 1, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -98, Min. -106.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 2, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -100, Min. -108.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 3, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -102, Min. -110.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 4, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -104, Min. -112.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 5, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -106, Min. -114.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 6, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -108, Min. -116.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 7, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -110, Min. -118.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 8, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -112, Min. -120.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 9, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -114, Min. -122.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 10, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -116, Min. -124.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 11, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -118, Min. -126.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 12, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -120, Min. -128.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 13, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -122, Min. -130.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 14, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -124, Min. -132.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 15, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -126, Min. -134.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 16, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -128, Min. -136.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 17, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -130, Min. -138.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 18, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -132, Min. -140.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 19, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -134, Min. -142.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 20, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -136, Min. -144.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 21, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -138, Min. -146.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 22, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -140, Min. -148.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 23, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -142, Min. -150.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 24, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -144, Min. -152.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 25, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -146, Min. -154.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 26, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -148, Min. -156.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 27, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -150, Min. -158.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 28, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -152, Min. -160.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 29, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -154, Min. -162.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 30, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -156, Min. -164.

At 11:00 a.m. on Mar. 31, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -158, Min. -166.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 1, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -160, Min. -168.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 2, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -162, Min. -170.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 3, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -164, Min. -172.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 4, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -166, Min. -174.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 5, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -168, Min. -176.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 6, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -170, Min. -178.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 7, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -172, Min. -180.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 8, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -174, Min. -182.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 9, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -176, Min. -184.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 10, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -178, Min. -186.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 11, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -180, Min. -188.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 12, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -182, Min. -190.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 13, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -184, Min. -192.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 14, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -186, Min. -194.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 15, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -188, Min. -196.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 16, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -190, Min. -198.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 17, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -192, Min. -200.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 18, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -194, Min. -202.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 19, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -196, Min. -204.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 20, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -198, Min. -206.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 21, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -200, Min. -208.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 22, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -202, Min. -210.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 23, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -204, Min. -212.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 24, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -206, Min. -214.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 25, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -208, Min. -216.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 26, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -210, Min. -218.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 27, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -212, Min. -220.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 28, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -214, Min. -222.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 29, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -216, Min. -224.

At 11:00 a.m. on Apr. 30, 1955, the temperature was: Max. -218, Min. -226.

Serlin Sure Medical Services Will Get 'Needed Reform'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The medical services are crying out for reform: I am sure it will come," Mr. Y. Serlin, Minister of Health, told the Health Council yesterday in Jerusalem. He added that the Council's task was to promote public realization of the need for reform.

Mr. Serlin objected to the proposal of several members that representatives of the medical organizations join the Health Council. Instead of forming a separate body to coordinate public medicine, the introduction of organizational interest would ruin the Health Council's character. (Its 40 members were appointed on a personal basis.)

A majority in the Health

are of more directly productive character.

According to a current theory, no inflationary pressure can be created by public works projects as loans from the Development Budget, are almost offset by the income which the Government derives from taxation, and the fact that the projects connected with building. This, however, fails to take into account the fact that it is not only the Government but also private investors, but the whole amount invested in housing, which is largely spent on purchasing power bearing fruit only in the distant future.

Moreover, the planned expansion of public housing projects cannot be put into effect without the aid of supplementary financing which would be required even the modest compensatory revenue. Last but not least, the startling success of the Popular Housing Program in the United States serves as proof of the popularity of a scheme based on unlimited costing and distributed national income.

General plan, envisaged by the Government, Housing Department

(Dr.) SHAUL LIPSCHITZ
Tel Aviv, January 2.

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(Dr.) SHAUL L.
Tel Aviv, January 2.

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